a cach semi-yearty, subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the graon making it to a copy for six months; a Club ften, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club as been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. cents per line for the first insertion. Two alf cents per line for each subsequent inser-

Three weeks previous to the expiration of subscrip us, each subscriber will find his paper wafered to sons, seen seascriber will find his paper watered to gether on the margin. Thus, each may know, that three weeks after the receipt of a paper thus sealed their subscriptions will run out; and be reminded that they must immediately renew.

C. W. FENTON, Washington City, D. C.

## AMERICAN'

We can hardly think it necessary to urge upon those who hold that Americans ought to rule America, the importance of having a paper at the seat of the Federal Government, which shall enunciate and advocate the doctrines of the American party.

A paper issued from any of the great centres of a nation, but especially from the political Metropolis, in the present age, not in this country only, but in Great Britain, France, and wherever there is the least freedom of discussion, is a medium through which those holding similar sentiments in regard to public affairs and public policy, may make known, discuss and defend their views, and expose the impropriety of the principles, and the impolicy of the measures of their antagonists. It should earnestly labor to give a proper direction to public opinion by enlightening the public mind.

public opinion by enlightening the public mind.

The American is the only paper published at the seat of the Federal Government which advocates American doctrines; the only sentinel of the party stationed where a near and clear view can be had of the movements and doings of their opponents at their headquarters. Here political information concentrates, and from hence it radiates to every part of the empire; here party measures and movements are determined, and political campaigns planned; here stratagems are concocted and thwarted, and here at certain seasons of the year politicians most do congregate; here, in short, is the centre of the great political maelstrom in which so many thousands are constantly plunging and forever gyrating.

If the American party is desirous of being a national party, it should not be without a paper here through which it can make known to all people its views, sims and opinions, and which shall also refute the calumnies that are from time to time uttered against it through ignorance or a less excusable motive; and we, therefore, take hope that the American, standing, as it will stand, upon the platform of the American party, advocating, as it will advocate, the paramount rights of native-born citizens, eschewing, as it will eschew, all interference with slavery as a national concern, and maintaining, as it will maintain, perfect freedom of opinion and of conscience in religion, will find favor in the eyes of all truly patriotic citizens in the land, and commend itself to their generous support.

Lest we may not have been specific enough

Lest we may not have been specific enough try, as illustrated by the broad light of his ad-ministration, is our political text-book and sade meoum; and shall be our compass and chart.

## PLATENDE

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Obuscil, June 3, 1857.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchaafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decremdants, in the preservation of the liberties, the turiopendence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in presence to all others:
nevertheless.

4 fb. Persons born of American parents residing temporerily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign bifth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any toreign prince, potentate or power, or whin resisaes to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

5th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual tates, and hon-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the 1 ght of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cot, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Consistation, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population from Expresentative in Congress. Provided elways, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States, not excluding all papers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon or shores; but no interference with the rested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interserence with religi

lating and raising revenue, and no more than enough to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.

To this policy we have made in substance, successful opposition—thereby in a good degree cutting off much of the inducement, that would have retained the industrious and energetic population in the old States, who, in consequence, have moved to the Territories, there estiled, made new and free States, and became producers instead of consumers of the earth's productions.

In the second place, a majority of Southern politicians have uniformly favored the policy of inviting, alluring, persuading, and in fact hiring emigrants—not only the citizens of the States, but of the whole world, to move and sattle in our Territories. Homesteads, by way of pre-emptions, in the Territories, are offered to all the world. The language of the whole policy is in substance, "come ye all the Earth, and settle in our Territories—here you can become citizens, and without waiting to be naturalized, according to the laws of the Union, you can vote and hold office;" the result of which has been to run from the old States, (slave and free) into the Territorica, much

## Weekly

WASHINGTON,

Or NOETH CAROLINA.

On the Admission of Kanasa under the contraction of the common state of the contraction of the common state of the contraction for the Contraction of the contraction for the Contraction. Their addresses are robed in the most contraction of the contraction for the Contraction. Their addresses are robed in the most contraction of their tracessition for the Contraction. Their addresses are robed in the most contraction of their tracessition o

themselves their own domestic affairs—or rathes, how they shall soonest get clear of a few shave—and get two "Free-Soil" Senators and one Representative in Congress. I say such a man has no feeling in common with me—and none, I trust, with the great body of the honest yeomany of this country, of all sections.

We have nour troubles of a similar kind before. We have had, as now, disunion threatened, but thanks to the good sense of the people, they have nevery te inclined to take the prescriptions of those who boastingly decline to sing peans to the Union!

England, from whom we derive our nature and many of the free principles of which we head of her King was brought to the block—but her people were attached to their government and their Constitution. The storm passed away. In which you can confiscate Southern property and their Constitution. The storm passed away. The political atmosphere again became pure and healthful; and the government was maintained and improved. And it is my honest conviction, that there is too much good sense in the people of these United States to be led away with the idea of dissurion, on account of any difficulties growing out of this question, surrounded by such peouliar circumstances. I predict they will not—unless misded and deceived. But—figuratively spesking—they will bring to the block the political beautiful and the government was maintained to the union and the second of the surrounded by such peouliar circumstances. I predict they will not—unless misded and deceived. But—figuratively spesking—they will bring to the block the political beautiful bring to the block the political bring the proposed are anxious about appearances for the future. They see the free States in number and in Representation, already in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and this

our Southern people are anxious about appearances for the future. They see the free States in number and in Representation, already in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and this majority soon to be largely increased; that while the South falls into this minority, they have witnessed, for the last few years, among many people of the free States, an increasing spirit of bitter hostility to the South and her institutions. But let us like statesmen be calm, briefly trages the history of this thing, and inquire why it is. Though by the census, the actual figures show that the natural flucrease of population in the slave States has been equal to the natural native increase of the free States, yet the free States have excelled us in the settlement of new Territories and raising up new States.

In the first place we of the Southern States have been, and now are, the advocates of free-trade, and many for direct taxes. We have opposed the policy of discrimination in favor of our own domestic industry in the old States, in regulating and raising revenue, and no more than enough to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.

dent's message, in order that there may be no mistake about:

"As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the dieasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission: and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irrestible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other, by every State constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their behefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indexfeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper. The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the

'amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary
'means for giving effect to the popular will.
"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest
'judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery

American

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERAT RE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

exists in Kansas by virtne of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the confederacy."

And then he concludes with this very cheering doctrine for Southern men and Southern interests: "Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in

And then he concludes with this very cheering doctrine for Southern men and Southern interests:

"Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under its present constitution."

The President points out the way in advance. He stimulates the Free-Soilers in Kansas to dislike the constitution. He requests this prempt means of getting slavery out of Kansas to be recognized in the bill of admission.

Here is the message. I submit it to the Chairman, to the Committee, and to Southern men—suppose, that instead of having the name of James Buchana attached to it, it had had the name of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Josuwa R. Gindings at the end of it, I ask, if that name had been attached, whether it would not have been an entirely different case? We would pronounce it a rank abolition document. And yet, sir, our Southern friends come up here and talk about associating with Abolitionists, and of hugging Abolition doctrines as a sweet morsel! Why, Mr. Chairman, the whole thing in that message is, "in with Kansas"—and identically the same thing is in the Senate bill, that the South is called upon to rally as one man to the support of. I have asked many of our Lecompton friends if this GREEK amendment, which they have got in the bill, speaks the language of this message? Some say no, others say it does; and there is another class who the answer the girl gave to her mother, when the answer a sorter so, and a sorter not so." [Laughter.] Now,

message? Some say no, others say it does; and there is another class who the answer the girl gave to her mother, which is a sorter so, and a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, and a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, than a sorter not so, and rather more a sorter so, and rather more so, and rather more so, and rather more so, and rather so, and rather so, and it is a fact that they are small, but I tell you they have got a darned sight of dirt in them." [Laughter.] Sir, if this is a pill gilded over to make it acceptable to some Green men, Southern men ought to be ashamed of it. I know that this peculiar policy is practised in our little electioneering scuffles in our country, and I suppose everywhere else, but I never supposed it ought to obtain in the Congress of our nation. Once when I charged a friend of mine with having said some foolish things in a speech which he had made, and told him that I thought he had hurt our cause, he said: "Ab, Gilmer, you do not know the folks as well as I do." A great many people are like a nest of young birds, if you tap the side of the tree, they'll open their mouths, and swallow the worm down." [Laughter.] Southern men supposed that we had got something by the Dred Scott decision. I, for one, as a Southern man thought we had obtained something; I thought that we had got upon safe ground; that we could go there with our institutions and our property, and be just as safe there as the men who go there from any other section with any other species of property. But if this is the meaning, if this is the result of the Dred Scott decision, th

they do not run us out at first, then whenever the majority of the people desire it, they may run us and our negroes out. And this is the doctrine upon which the South is to stand—this is the doctrine, mark you, which Alabama and other States are to go out of the Union on, if they cannot get. It is not from any objection to the constitution of Kansas that I, as a Southern man, oppose her admission. I would be pleased that we could fairly and properly set shares negronally in Kansas. and properly get slavery permanently in Kansas. But I object to this dectrine, that we can be protected in our property while in partnership, during the Territorial state, but the moment we become an incorporation—a State—every man that owns joint stock is instantly liable by constitutional provision to have his property confiscated. And this is the doctrine which we have been told here, month after month, and day, after day, that every Southern man must stand upon, otherwise he is an Abolitionist and opposed to the interests of the South!

of the South!

Mr. Chairman, what is the question which has agitated the country for the last four years? It is one that has taken up the entire attention of Congress. We have been figuring about it until, I believe, not only the country but the Government itself is upon the verge of bankruptcy. This question commenced with two faces—one for the Free-Soil Democrats of the North, and one for the South; and the same identical double face is in this bill, and I will detain the Committee only for South; and I will datain the Committee only for a moment, while I refer them to some history of it. We had our troubles some years ago, growa moment, while I refer them to some history of it. We had our troubles some years ago, growing out of the discussion of the compromise measures. In January, 1851, the venerable fathers of the land, Whigs and Democrate, gathered together, with Henry Clay at their head, and drew up a pledge to the country that from and after that day their influence would be exerted against every man for office, State or Federal, who would refuse to stand upon the platform of the adjustment measures of 1850. The people rallied to that standard. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, in 1852; the Whig convention met at the same place, and they both bowed down at the same place, and they both bowed down at the same place, and they both bowed down at the same place, and they both bowed down at the same altar of peace upon this sgitating question. They re-affirmed in substruce what Mr. Fillmore said in December, 1851, that this compromise of 1850 should be a finality, and there should be no more agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress. To that both of the great leading parties were pledged to the country. They put their candidates upon that platform. General Pierce was elected. He was installed. Unfortunately, however, he in a short thme made some injudicious appointments; he turned out the true Democrate on the same ranks they did then. Van Burren, Dix, Cochrane & Co., the Buffalo plat. 1850 should be a finality, and there should be no more agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress. To that both of the great leading parties were pledged to the country. They put their candidates upon that platform. General Pierce was elected. He was installed. Unfortunately, however, he in a short time made some injudicious appointments; he turned out the true Democrats of the North, men who I am proud to find standing in the same ranks they did then. Van Buren, Dix, Cochrane & Co., the Buffalo platform men, were then coming in, and the party was about to break up. Something had to be done. The Administration was going down. A prescription had to be made. It was given—and on the principle that you prescribe to one choked with a tion had to be made. It was given—and on the principle that you prescribe to one choked with a turnip, get him to swallow a pumpkin, and it would relieve him. [Laughter.] They went upon this Cincinnati platform. I am not going to detain the Committee to show how our friends viewed it in the South. That is well known. I desire to show how the matter stands with the Administration, to show what the Democratic Free-Soilers said before, afterwards, and all the time. A few months before the Cincinnati convention met, a distinguished Free-Soiler wrote to the North. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Woodbury, and all these noisy men of the Buffalo convention, began to give evidence that they wanted to return to their friends. Here is one; I give it as a fair specimen of their letters

"WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, Esq.:

"MY DEAR SIR: Even Southern men in Kansas acknowledge that it will inevitably be a free State.

This is the Last Struggle for Slavest; for the half dozen Territories remaining are aiready free

and will remain so.
"There would not have been balf the trouble "There would not have been balf the trouble 'about Kansas, but for Atchison's struggle to get back into the Senate. As the question now stands, 'there ought to be no difficulty whatever in uniting the Democratic party—for the principle of

the Nebraska and Kansas bill—sugatter sover-eignty—whatever its origin, gives as every Terri-tory belonging to the United States—and all we have now to insist upon is, that it shall be honest-ly enforced—that Kanses shall have fair play. Practically there is no difference worth quarreling

'Practically there is no difference worth quarreling about.

"It appears to me to be perfectly absurd for us to be grumbling about 'squatter sovereignty' at the present time, when squatter sovereignty will make free every inch of territory now belonging to the United States.

"After the acquisition of California, with the prospect of the addition of more Mexican territory, when Geu. Cass proposed the doctrine of non-intervention, it was an important question, as it might have led to the introduction of many slave States; but after the South had been completely checkmated by California's declaration in favor of freedom, we had no reason to object to the doctrine of non-intervention, or squatter sovereignly. We have now besides Kansas and Nebraka, New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington, making seven Territories, which will give us seven free States. Some think the fate of Kansas doubtful, but the invasion of the Missouri rovedies, independent of natural causes, will make it a free State. These borderers came over first to vote for pro-slavery men—the second time to receive the second time to receive t over first to vote for pro-slavery men—the sec-ond time to vote against them in the location of the Capital—and the third time to make a blus-ter under Shannon, plunder the people, and drink whisky.

"Under such circumstances I cannot conceive

what we can possibly gain by resisting a principle which has hither to excluded slavery from our Ter

"The slaveholders will not get Kansas, and they are now deprived of the pretext of going into the Territories south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, under that compromise. They generally opposed non-intervention on that ground, and contended for carrying the compromise line to the Pacific ocean. It is certainly not for our interest. posed non-intervention on that ground, and contended for carrying the compromise line to the Pacific ocean. It is certainly not for our interest now to have that compromise line restored. Why the South should have voted for its repeal is a question for themselves to settle. They all, at the time, admitted that Kansas would never be a slave State. I hope our friends will meet the issue boldly, and leave the question of State organization to the people of the Territory, who have the natural and best right to decide for themselves.

"Let the squatters settle—but insist that that principle of the Nobraska act shall be honeatly carried out; that the squatters shall have fair play, and shall not be controlled by invaders from Missouri, or any military power whatever. As to more slave States, there are none in prospect; and it is useless to embarrans ourselves by anticipating questions which may or may not arise."

Now, sir, these two wings are standing to-day exactly where they stood before. Tell me, if you please, why these men you are hugging to your bosom on the other side, stand with you? these men who were, and now are, rank Free-Soilers? Tell us why the Green have for your bed-fellows? I tell you the difference is very much like the slave's reply when asked whether Jim and Mose were not very much alike? He said, "Yes, very much alike indeed; and particularly Mose." [Laughter.] is not so much, I fear, that they care about getting negroes into Kansas, or getting them out. It is not any principle of this kind. It is, I apprehend,

indeed; and particularly Mose." [Laughter.] is not so much, I fear, that they care about getting negroes into Kansas, or getting them out. It is not any principle of this kind. It is, I apprehend, a mere contrivance by which jobbing has been carried on in this country to keep certain men in power. In fact this whole management and shuffling reminds me of what occurred in one of our North Carolina towns some years ago. A silly fellow declared himself a candidate for town constable. The boys had a circular printed for him. It was printed on both sides like this—with Lecompton on one side, and Garen upon the other. On one side, he addressed himself to the debtors: "Fellow-citizens, vote for me, and if I am elected constable, I will never force you to payment, even at any extremity." On the other side was an address to the creditors: "If you will come up and vote for me, and if shall be elected, I promise, upon my honor, I will have your money paid, in every instance, at the drop of a hat."

Mr. Chairman, I am not disposed to detain this Committee with a review of the decision of the

Committee with a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. All I have to say is this; that my views upon the constitu tionality of the Missouri compromise were known long before that decision was made; and I thought that the compromise was not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. Although my opinion inclines to that of the Supreme Court, and did before the decision was made, yet, from the length of time it had been a compromise, I was disposed to look uponfit as a compromise which had better be abided by. As in the case of two neighbors whose boundary line is in dispute—a boundary which can only be settled by the provisions of a deed and no agreement they which the provisions of a deed and no agreement they might make be resed. would change the line fixed by the deed, any more than any agreement between two sections of the country by Congress, could be changed. But when the neighbors have established a line by parol agreement, staked and chopped it off, and have lived in peace, harmony, and presperity under it for more than thirty years, if they should come to me and ask my advice, whether they should break up this old landmark—now the true line being ascertained by the deed—and go back to their rights according to law, I should say, as a man, a neighbor, and as a Christian, also, that they had better let the old landmarks stand and abide by them; and by no means revive old disputes and quarrels. So with the case of this Missouri compromise. I do not believe the South is going to gain anything by its repeal, and I firmly believe that the only reward the South will ever get from its repeal will be to her injury, and anything but an advantage to her true interests.

Now, sir, do we consider it any intervention,

States?

Now, sir, do we consider it any intervention, in their case of a trial by jury, after the verdict is announced, to set the same aside, and grant a tent is judy, after the verdict is announced, to set the same aside, and grant a tent is judy, after the verdict is announced, to set the same aside, and grant a tent is judy, after the verdict was obtained by fraud, by perjury, by deception, or by any main practices? I ait any intervention for an honest and conscientions judge, after being satisfied of the facts by reliable affidavita, to say that he doubted whether the verdict had been fairly obtained, and is the exercise of the discretion which is vested in him, decide to grant a new trial, in order that justice might be done? Is that an interference, with the right of trial by jury? And suppose a jury is empannelled to settle the question, and they come back to the judge, and one of the jury gets up and says the verdict is so and so, and another says it is not so, and the judge tells them, "gentlemen, you had better retire, get tells them," gentlemen, you had better retire, get together again and consult, and agree upon your verdict, and, when you come in, it will be recorded"—is that any intervention? What are Graxa's and Poun's amendment. 12 to our Northern anti-slavery men, of all parties, understand that the President of the United States has given a true construction to the Dreed Scott decision, and you will never have any more fuss about this matter from them. The President says it means that when the people of any State has given a true construction to the Dreed Scott decision, and you will never have any more fuss about this matter from them. The President says it means that when the people of any State has given a true construction to the Dreed Scott endership to the proportion sanctioned by law, a more majority vote of their assembly Free Soil, they may form a convention sanctioned by law, a more majority vote of their assembly Free Soil, they may form a convention sanctioned by law, a more maj

is giving the Abelitionists a new cue, and one which will run out the institution of my beloved section from all the Territories, certainly, and endanger it in many of the States.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to look upon this question without reference to any section, or how it will effect any body other than the general good and peace of the whole country. If no other plan can be devised and agreed on, I may feel myself constrained to vote for the measure, being urged by Southern friends and sectional pressure. And if I do, the Green amendment stricken out, it will not be (and I say it here,) a measure which my sound judgment can approve as the better plan. If foould, I would put the whole responsibility upon the Democracy, where it belongs, for I do believe if they would relax a little, and honestly set their heads to work with our Southern friends and other conservative men in this House, this whole matters might be put upon a footing entirely satisfactory to the South—to the East—to the West—to the North—satisfactory to the people of Kansas—and without any compromise of any principle—substantially in the manner indicated by me heretgiore.

I must say that when I hear it asserted here, and everywhere, and the proofs strongly tending to show that the government of Kansas was, in the first instance, ruthlessly snatched from the people, unconstitutional test oaths applied, by which the minority, who by fraud obtained the control of the government, and by which the majority were kept from participating in the governmen—when I am

I unconstitutional test oaths applied, by which the minority, who by fraud obtained the control of the government, and by which the majority were kept from participating in the government—when I am told—and the proof tends that way—that not more than one-half of the counties of the Territory were permitted to be represented in the convention, I doubt the propriety of supporting the constitution framed thus. I diesent from the idea that a majority of the counties of any State can make a constitution that is binding on the minority of counties who did not have a chance to be represented in the convention. Why have you more judges than one? It is not simply for the sake of numbers, but that there may be conference, argument, interchange of views. We may be today all inclined one way, and to-morrow a greater and better mind than any of us, representing but one district, may make a suggestion sufficient to change the opinion of the whole Congress. We know that the election of the 4th of January was recognised by the Secretary of State, who gave instructions that that very election should be fairly held, and the votes fairly and impartially taken; that vote turns out to be over ten thousand

gave instructions that that very election should be fairly held, and the votes fairly and impartially taken; that vote turns out to be over ten thousand against the constitution. We are told, too, and assured, that the Legislature of the Territory, representing the will of the people, are unanimously protesting against this thing; and we are also told that the whole constitution rests on fraud, deception, and violence. And, permit me to say, further, as a Southern man, that when I see my Southern friends on the Special Committee in this matter, declining to obey the instructions of the House, and shrinking from inquiry, it leaves the suspicion stronger on my mind that these reports are true. I hope that they are not. I hope that the deeds perpetrated there have not been so horrible as they have been represented; but when I see chivalrous gentlemen from my own section the Union turning their back upon an investition, and saying that we had better not look to these things, I take it for granted that there is more in these assertions than I before supposed. But, sir, this Special Committee was directed to do another thing. That was, to tell us whether this Territory had within its confines ninety-three thousand inhabitants. Now, I ask every man here, on what figures, and on what evidence, he can satisfy his mind that there are ninety-three thousand in Kansas? What was the last census?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Twenty-three thou-

ast census?
Mr. SHERMAN, of Obio. Twenty-three thou-

and.

Mr. GILMER. How long ago was that?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Last June.

Mr. GILMER. Then where, I appeal to Southern men, do you get the requisite ninety-three thousand population? But they come forward and say that the Republicans wanted to have Kanass admitted under the Topeka constitution, and therefore they are estopped. And they also say that at the last Congress our Democratic friends undertook to pass an enabling act, and therefore they are estopped. Well, that may apply to the Republicans, and may get them out of court. It may very well apply to our Democratic Southern friends, and turn them out of court. hern friends, and turn them But what are they going to do with the poor Americans? We say that the Republicans were Americans? We say that the Republicans were mistaken, and that that was only a movement of intemperate zeal. We want to know what the facts are. I venture to say that there are not four individuals there to every single voter. The experience of this country shows that in a territory where there are but few females, and few old or where there are but lew lemans, and lew old or very young persons, the voters are in the ratio of not more than one to every three or four. Well, now, take the ten thousand voters and multiply that figure by three—you have but thirty thousand of population there. Multiply it by four, and you of population there. Multiply it by four, and you have but forty thousand. Multiply it by five, and you have but fifty thousand. Multiply it by six—what we all know is far beyond the ratio—and you have only got sixty thousand. And yet here are Southern gentlemen—men who want to protect the equality of Southern representation in Congress—coming forward here in hot haste and denouncing as an Abolitionist every man who will not consent to allow the thirty thousand or forty thousand our realing months of Kansas to come in thousand quarrelling people of Kansas to come in as a State, and to send here two Jim Lanes and somebody else like them, to vote in the Congress of the United States; and that all for Southern

Interest!

That, mark you, is advancing the great interests of the South! I know there is not a man here who can say that he has cyidence that there here who can say that he has evidence that there is a population of ninety-three thousand people in the Territory of Kansas. The fact is not so; and the fact that our Southern friends, having the control of the Special Committee, declined to inquire into that important point, proves that it is not so.

not so.

But, Mr. Chairman, permit me to say, in conclusion, that we are not left in the dark, and without clusion, that we are not left in the dark, and without precedents as the proper course to be pursued in a difficulty of this kind. Kentucky, after several attempts, was admitted into the Union and allowed to frame her constitution subsequently, in her own way. So I believe now, that Kansas should be allowed to come into the Union, and that she should be allowed to settle this question and frame a constitution for herself. Do this, and Kansas will be satisfied—the House will be satisfied—and the whole Union will be satisfied.

NO. 17.

SENATOR KENNEDY-ALIENS.

We present our readers with Mr. KENNEDY'S eech upon the Minnesota bill, giving his reaons for voting against her admission with the onstitution sent here to Congress, which allows declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization," to vote.

The ground taken by Mr. KENNEDY is the right one, and we commend him for his course. We hold with him, that no State has a constituional right to permit any man to vote who has ot become a citizen of the United States. The idea of allowing aliens to control the destinies of this empire-aliens who may become citizens or may not, just as they please, after they have thus interfered in our national affairs, and perhaps elected a President for us, and who cannot be punished for treason should they levy open war upon us, because they owe the country no allegiance—is most absurd. But absurd as it is, those who think they can acquire power by the aid of the votes of foreigners, will advocate and justify the practice, and even argue that the States have the right thus to remove alienage, though the power is given exclusively to Congress! But we will not argue the question; read Mr. KENNEDY's remarks, and his extracts from Mr. Calhoun :

OF THE

HON. ANTHONY KENNEDY, OF MARYLAND;

AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA. Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, before the final vote is taken, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the vote I shall give. I do

final vote is taken, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the vote I shall give. I do not rise for the purpose of discussing at length any of the provisions either of the bill or of the constitution submitted to us. I intend to vote against the admission of Minnesota upon the simple and broad ground that in my humble judgment its constitution contains provisions directly at variance with the Constitution of the United States. I am opposed to it because it involves a principle, in my humble judgment, directly in conflict, not only with the Constitution of the United States, but with the rights of the Southern States. It claims the constitutional power to confer the right of suffrage upon a class of inhabitants not recognized by the Constitution of the United States. It involves a principle which comes directly in conflict with the principles of a party that I have the honor to represent on this floor, whose great leading doctrine is directly in conflict with this principle; and I should be unjust to myself and recreant to the duty that is devolved upon me, if I did not vindicate the principle of that party, to a slight extent, at least, in giving the reason why I vote against this bill. I am not now referring particularly to the bill for the admission of Minnesota at all; because really that bill is a matter of very little importance to me; but I intend to vote against the admission of the State with this constitution which she has sent here. Its seventh article, in regard to the elective franchise, declares: has sent here. Its seventh article, in regard to the elective franchise, declares:

"Sec. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in resided in the United States one year, and in the State for four months next preceding an election, shall be entitled to vote at such elec-tion, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all offices that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people:

"2d. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United
States upon the subject of naturalization.

"3d. Persons of mixed white and Indian
blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

its of civilization.

"4th. Persons of Indian blood residing in this State, who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the State, 'in such manner as may be provided by law,
'and shall have been pronounced by said court
'capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship
'within the State."

"Sec. 7. Every person who, by the provisions of this article, shall be entitled to vote at
any election, shall be eligible to any office
which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by
the people in the district wherein he shall have
resided thirty days previous to such election,
except as otherwise provided in this constitution, or in the constitution and laws of the Now, sir, the ground I take, and the ground

Now, sir, the ground I take, and the ground taken by the party that I have the honor to represent, is that alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty must be repudiated. Having asserted these principles before the people of my own State, and being prepared to vindicate them here, I cannot give my sanction to the admission of a State with a constitution containing so clear an infraction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, as that article contains; for if you admit the right of aliens, not naturalized, to take part in your elections—men who really cannot claim the protection of the Government; who have no right to come here and petition for a redress of right to come here and petition for a redress of grievances until the mantle of citizenship has been put upon them, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the United States—you permit that class of individuals in this country to control directly the viduals in this country to control directly the action of Congress, and, perhaps, the destiny of this nation. Sir, I know that I am taking very broad ground in making this declaration—I know that I am assuming much in this bedy when I undertake to say that people who are not citizens of the United States have no right to vote by the suffrage which may be conferred upon them, by the action of a State government; but it has been contended on this floor, and ably and strongly by some of the giant intellects of former days, that the principle on which I act in this matter is a correct one. We are now, in some degree, reaping the fruits of the loose and cheap right of suffrage which has been conferred upon the people of this country. There has been of late a power aggregating itself in one section of the country upon the adverse proposition to that which I aggregating itself in one section of the country upon the adverse proposition to that which I have stated here, which, if not checked, if not controlled, will before long sweep from us that right and that equality which we of the Southern States hold in this Union.

Upon a fornier occasion, I said that I was opposed to squatter sovereignty, because it disturbed the principal equilibrium that had existed between the States, on a strict construction and enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States. I opposed

Constitution of the United States, I oppose Unstitution of the United States, I opposed it because it opened the door to an unequal contest with persons who came here and claimed, through their Representatives who had a